

New-Yorker. Reynolds's portrait of the Marchioness of Lathom, one of the most famous of his works in this department and a splendid example of his art, is also here, although owned by another American.

Another recent American purchase is Hogarth's "Lady's Last Stake," for which Mrs. Thrale was reputed to have been the artist's model. A rich Canadian owns the two important works of Bonington, the "Coast of Normandy with Fishermen," and the "Peasant and Donkey," and Turner's Venice, with the Dogana and Santa Maria della Salute, which recently brought \$20,000 at Christie's. Another fine Turner is the "Rockets and Blue Lights." One of the gems of the collection is Hogarth's "Mrs. Jordan as Hypocrita," a most brilliant example of the art of portrait painting. There are three Rembays and five portraits by Reynolds, including a charming one of Mrs. Gosling. All but one of these twenty pictures have recently passed through the hands of Agnew, and that is Raeburn's portrait of Francis James Scott, which is now owned by them.

The New English Art Club exhibits a series of pictures remarkable for freshness, if not for brilliancy of style. Mr. Byam Shaw has one of the best, with a grateful child as a foil for a loudly dressed lady, whose cheeks are besmeared with rouge. Harold Knight has a frank but effective impressionist picture of a fish sale. There is an abundance of fresh air and vitality in Wilson Steer's work, and Wimperley and Brentnall have strong work, with the sense of movement.

The best addition to London art is Mr. Thornycroft's statue of Cromwell, which is placed on a lofty pedestal, where Mr. Leighton can take off his hat to it whenever he leaves the front door of the House. The effect of the statue is much more impressive than it was when it was exhibited in Burlington House.

The chief literary event of the week has been the publication of Stevenson's Letters, for which the public demand was so pressing that a second edition was rendered necessary in four days. The book has been reviewed in great detail and with unfailing sympathy by the daily and weekly press. Mr. Baxter, one of Stevenson's executors, has confirmed the statement that the family will never consent to the removal of his body from Samoa. He has explained that not only the ground where Stevenson was buried is in the possession of the family, but also the right of way to it from the house, which has been sold to a rich German. Stevenson gave the strictest directions respecting his burial in Samoa when England had no territorial rights there, and when he expected that Germany would ultimately gain possession of the group.

"David Garrick" is enacted with splendid fire and moving pathos at Wyndham's Theatre; the cast is strong, but Mr. Wyndham is the life of the play, and has never been in finer form. The theatre is a beautiful one, with a delicate scheme of color in the decorations furnishing white without too much gold in the walls and ceiling and turquoise blue in the hangings and cushions.

Mr. Charles Hawtree will produce on Wednesday Mr. Richard Ganthony's "Message from Mars" at the Avenue Theatre, with Mr. G. S. Titherage as his chief support. The play involves one surprise; this is the introduction during the second act of Mr. Hawtree himself, who is usually dressed as a well-groomed English dandy, in the new role of a tramp in rags.

Mrs. Campbell's new venture at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, "The Canary," is not a comedy, but a superficial satire degenerating into burlesque.

The new opera at the Savoy Theatre will come on next week. The musical season is now in full progress, but without striking novelties. Herr Moritz Moszkowski, under Mr. Ernest Cavour's direction, has been giving a series of brilliant piano recitals at St. James's Hall.

I. N. F.

PARIS.

GREAT INTEREST IN CHARTER'S PEACE PROTOCOL PICTURE.

NOTES OF AMERICAN SOCIETY IN PARIS—TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Nov. 18.—The leading social incident of the week was a dinner given by the Duchesse de Dino, formerly Mrs. Stevens, of New-York, to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Stevens. Mr. Stevens was a Rough Rider, and both of them have become skilled motor carriage experts, and make daily excursions in the neighborhood of Paris. The dinner took place at the Duchesse de Dino's residence in the Place Vendôme, and was followed by a reception. Among those present were the Count and Countess Charles de Gallifet, the latter formerly Miss Stevens, a daughter of the Duchesse de Dino. Count Charles de Gallifet is a son of the War Minister, whose maiden speech in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday won such a brilliant victory for the Cabinet. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hutton, the latter formerly Miss Kane, of Pau and New-York; Mrs. John Cowdin, Mme. de Carvalho, wife of the Portuguese Minister to Rome, whose dark type of beauty is greatly admired; William Darnatt, the American painter; Emile Wauters, the Belgian portrait painter; Colonel Villiers and Mr. Francis Welch were also among those present. Last night the Duchesse de Dino invited a number of friends to the opera, to see Berlioz's "Prière de Troie."

A number of small dinner parties at restaurants on the boulevards have taken place this week, among which may be mentioned one given by Mr. Frank Otis, upon the occasion of the betrothal of Miss Lawrence, of New-York, to Mr. Campbell, a grandson of the Duke of Argyll, and another given at the same restaurant by Miss Smith-Cliff to Mrs. James Kernechan.

The tea rooms in the Place Vendôme have become a favorite resort for women during their shopping excursions in the Rue de la Paix, the American colony yesterday afternoon being represented by Mrs. Porter, wife of the United States Ambassador; Miss Porter, Mrs. Robert Leroy, Mrs. Ingraham, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia; Lady Henry Ridgeway, Mrs. James Kernechan, Lady Lester Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Cridler, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels, and Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, who have just returned to Paris from London.

Among the visitors to M. Chartran's new studio in Neuilly to see the picture of the signing of the peace protocol in Washington, which this week received its finishing touches, were M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to Washington; his brother, Paul Cambon, French Ambassador to London; Mme. Jules Cambon, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Cridler and M. Jules Cornely, who is an excellent judge of pictures, and who considers the protocol the most successful of Chartran's works. President McKinley is represented standing with his back to a half open window before a small table, upon which he leans heavily with both hands. His body bends forward and his gaze is concentrated upon the protocol, which is being signed by Ambassador Cambon. Secretary Day is seated beside Ambassador Cambon, with his hands resting upon the table.

Near the protocol is a large glass inkstand. Behind Mr. Day and Ambassador Cambon stand Messrs. Cridler, Moore and Adeo. Near Ambassador Cambon stands M. Thébaud, Secretary of the French Embassy. There is a striking truthfulness in the portrait of the President. The coloring is in subdued tones, with soft, warm light from the window. The exceedingly clever grouping has enabled the painter to overcome the almost insurmountable difficulty of gracefully presenting upon a large canvas seven men in conventional coats, trousers and collars. As Tribune readers are aware the picture will be in New-York the second fortnight in December, and will be brought back to Paris in March to figure in the Salon of the Exhibition in 1900.

M. Chartran, who intends to sail from Havre for New-York on November 25, has also just completed a three-quarter length portrait of M. Jules Cambon, depicted with his most winsome smile and habitual alertness of expression. He is standing in an easy posture, with his hands in his trousers pockets.

According to the present arrangements M. Jules Cambon will sail for Washington to resume his duties as Ambassador there at the end of December—plans at the Quai d'Orsay, according to which he was to be assigned to another post on the Continent of Europe having now been definitely changed. Mme. Cambon, with the family and her daughter, whose health is somewhat delicate, has decided to remain in Paris.

Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, who recently returned to Paris after making official visits to all of the United States diplomatic posts in Europe, except those of Madrid and Lisbon, and finding them in a most satisfactory condition, enjoying a prestige and influence never before attained, was at the last moment prevented from sailing to-day on the St. Paul, and has now decided to return with Mrs. Cridler on the St. Louis from Cherbourg on December 2.

The friends of the Countess Divonne, formerly Miss Audenreid, of Washington, will be glad to hear of her husband's promotion in the diplomatic service; he has been appointed to the important post of first secretary of the French Embassy at St. Petersburg.

The "Figaro" to-day describes the night balloon ascent, made on Thursday by an American woman, Miss Klumpke, of the Paris Observatory, accompanied by M. Triboulet, secretary of the French Aeronaut Society; Miss Klumpke's mother and sister, and a few friends. The balloon Centaure rose 500 metres clear to the sky, Miss Klumpke, with her instruments, distinguishing plainly stars of the fifth magnitude. Only twelve Leonids were visible, besides a dozen sporadic stars, including the beautiful display of Leonids. Notwithstanding the favorable sky, the display was greatly inferior to what was seen in 1799, 1833 and 1869. The Centaure drifted west and safely descended at 8 o'clock in the morning, near Lessare, in close proximity to the British Channel.

Among the passengers sailing on the St. Paul from Cherbourg are General Stewart L. Woodford, Miss Woodford, Mrs. R. W. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Earl Dodge, Miss Dodge, Mrs. K. W. Lawrence, Miss L. Lawrence, Miss L. A. Montagne, Mrs. A. R. Parrish, Dr. Kate Overacker, Dr. W. E. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. William Struthers, Miss Struthers, Mrs. Jesse Seligman, the Misses Seligman, Mrs. Lyman Short and family, Miss A. S. Nelson, Miss Caulkner, John W. Baird, Charles R. Bradley, D. W. Bogert, Julius S. Stern, James W. and John P. Cheney, M. McLaughlin, Clarence Martin, Count Merati, Count Constantin Potorski, H. S. Morgan, J. W. Perry, Norman Sherry and Ralph Sherry.

Passengers on the Normandie include Mme. Thomas Saligme, Marquis de Bouthillier-Chavigny, William H. Peck and Samuel Walker.

Among the passengers who departed from Paris to sail on the Campana were Mrs. A. M. Galloway, Mrs. J. W. Farlin, Mrs. C. A. High and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kelly, Mrs. Mary A. Tobin, Count De Kers, Dr. Dr. Fellows Davis, Jr., and Miss Davis.

REBUKED BY THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY. A FEUD WITH THE BERLIN MUNICIPALITY CAUSED BY A TEACHER'S RIDICULE OF THE BIBLE.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—A great sensation has been caused by the Empress's letter to the municipality acknowledging the congratulations on her birthday, in which she takes occasion to express pain at the fact that a teacher of the Royal University ridiculed the Bible "in a manner most deeply to injure all morality, and above all, Christian belief." This refers to a speech of Dr. Preuss, a Hebrew tutor, who paraphrased the passage of Job: "His Excellency gave and His Excellency taketh away; blessed be the name of His Excellency."

It appears that the Empress was displeased at the hostile attitude of the municipality in regard to the levying of taxes to support the Lutheran churches, as the Councils, mostly Radicals, Socialists and others of this class, opposed the measure. So great was the indignation that the "Völkische Zeitung" declared Count Chamberlain von Mirbach, who signed the letter in the Empress's name, should have resigned rather than have done this. It is certain that the Council will not send the Empress any more congratulations.

GREAT DAMAGE BY STORM IN ATHENS. Athens, Nov. 18.—A violent storm yesterday evening inundated the low lying quarters of this city. Many houses collapsed, the railroad was partly washed away, numbers of persons were drowned and an enormous amount of damage was done.

PASSENGERS ON THE ST. PAUL. Southampton, Nov. 18.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, which sailed for New-York to-day via Cherbourg, will have among her passengers William M. Osborne, United States Consul General at London, and R. A. Alger, Jr.

VERDICT AGAINST THE ADULAS OWNERS. Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 18.—After a long inquiry, the commission having in charge the matter of the Atlas Line steamer Adula, Captain McAuley, which foundered off Port Morant, south of Jamaica, on September 25, while bound from Kingston to Baltimore, closed its hearing to-day. The commission returned judgment against the owners of the vessel on the ground that the steamer foundered through instability, having left port, it is declared, in that condition.

The families of the victims of the disaster, it is reported, will have their share of compensation from the Atlas company on this decision.

TO REMOVE CHOPIN'S BODY. London, Nov. 18.—The proposition to transfer the body of Chopin from Paris to Cracow for burial in the vault of the Polish kings has brought out contributions of 2,000 florins each from Frederick Chopin's family and friends. It is intended to make a magnificent funeral.

DEROULEDE SENTENCED.

THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR INSULTING PRESIDENT LOUBET.

Paris, Nov. 18.—In the High Court to-day M. Fallières read a decision condemning M. Déroutelle to three months' imprisonment for insulting the President. When M. Fallières announced the decision counsel for Déroutelle asked permission to speak, but M. Fallières refused, whereupon all the prisoners broke into uproarious demonstrations of protest, and the session was suspended. The resolute attitude of the Senate in sentencing Déroutelle was warmly discussed in the lobbies.

Before the Senate, sitting as a High Court, M. Déroutelle was examined in the conspiracy case. He began by affirming his love for the Republic, "but," he explained, "a plebeian republic." He then attacked President Loubet, but was checked by M. Fallières, President of the Senate, who refused to listen to his tirade, and demanded that he withdraw his allegations. This Déroutelle, amid loud applause from the other accused persons, refused to do. He denied all desire to agitate the country, explaining that he merely wished to assure respect for the Fatherland and army.

The Public Prosecutor said M. Déroutelle should be prosecuted under the law of 1881, punishing persons who insulted the President of the Republic.

M. Déroutelle, while admitting the honesty of M. Loubet in his private capacity, maintained his former observations, and the Court retired to consider its verdict.

THE KAISER SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

GREAT PREPARATIONS MADE FOR HIS RECEPTION AT PORTSMOUTH AND WINDSOR.

Kiel, Nov. 18.—The Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Emperor and Empress of Germany and two of their sons on board, sailed for England at 9 o'clock this morning.

London, Nov. 18.—The preparations to receive the Emperor of Germany have been completed. The Duke of Connaught will greet him at Portsmouth, instead of the Prince of Wales, as originally intended. Six battleships, four cruisers and eight torpedo boat destroyers, under Admiral Seymour, will assemble at Spithead to meet the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern and the new battleship Kaiser Friedrich III. The streets of Windsor are already gay with arches and decorations in honor of Queen Victoria and her grandson.

There is considerable disappointment in Great Britain over the announcement that the Emperor will be unable to attend the public functions planned in his honor, and that his visit has now been curtailed to a visit to the Queen at Windsor and to the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, but this was not done in order to rob the visit of political significance.

TOWING IN THE PATRIA.

THE BURNING HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINER MAY YET REACH PORT.

Dunkirk, France, Nov. 18.—Two German steamships have taken the Patria in tow fifteen miles northeast of Gravelines, France.

Flushing, Nov. 18.—A steamer which has arrived here from Queensborough reports that yesterday she passed the Hamburg-American Line steamer Patria, which caught fire off Dover on Wednesday while on her way from New-York, November 4, for this port, and which had been abandoned in the North Sea, enveloped in flames. She says the Patria was being towed by French and Belgian fishing boats, and that she was still smoking.

CAPTAIN AND CREW AT HAMBURG.

Hamburg, Nov. 18.—Captain Frohlich and the crew of the Patria, who arrived here to-day, give the following details of the fire: On Wednesday at 10:30 in the morning, clouds of smoke were rising off the funnel. This was first noticed by some of the passengers, all of whom were soon afterward called on deck and informed that the ship was on fire. At 11 o'clock, but that there was no immediate danger.

Captain Frohlich decided later to put the passengers in a boat, which was done without haste or mishap. When communication between the fore and after decks was cut off by the flames Captain Frohlich ordered the crew to leave the ship, and at 7 o'clock in the evening the entire crew went on board the steamer Aethia. At noon on Thursday, when all attempts to tow the Patria to some port had failed, the Aethia abandoned the burning vessel and proceeded for Hamburg.

THANKS FROM PASSENGERS.

Emil L. Boas, general manager of the Hamburg-American Line, received the following dispatch yesterday from the home office at Hamburg:

The passengers of the steamer Patria arrived in Hamburg last night by the twin screw express steamer Kaiser Friedrich, which had taken them aboard at Southampton. Before departure from Southampton the passengers sent the following telegram to the Hamburg-American Line in Hamburg: "Upon leaving England aboard the Kaiser Friedrich the passengers of the Patria express to the Hamburg-American Line their sincere thanks for the safe and comfortable journey. The transfer from the Patria to the steamer Ceres was beyond praise. All the passengers had the most comfortable and pleasant journey. The transportation of the passengers from Dover to Southampton was managed with the greatest care, every provision having been made for their comfort."

JIMINES TAKES OFFICE.

A NEW DOMINICAN CABINET CHOSEN BY HIM.

San Domingo, Nov. 18.—For political reasons Señor Jimines, the President-elect, entered upon the government of San Domingo to-day. The Cabinet is constituted as follows:

Minister of the Interior—Señor HERNANDEZ. Minister of Finance—Señor GONZALEZ. Minister of Justice—Señor LOPEZ. Minister of Agriculture—Señor LEONTE VISQUEZ. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Señor DESCHAMPS. Minister of War and Marine—Señor BRACHE.

The event has caused great animation, though the country is quiet. The political prisoners are in jail awaiting trial.

There has been much rain, which has prevented the beginning of grinding. Business, however, is improving, and more gold is circulating.

BEERBOOM TREE MAY COME HERE.

London, Nov. 18.—The accounts of Sir Henry Irving's American success are whetting the appetites of the London actors who have future United States engagements. Not only Mrs. Langtry and John Hare are anxiously anticipating American visits, but a strong influence is at work to induce Beerboom Tree to present a series of Shakespearean productions in America next autumn, which quite probably will be done.

INTEREST IN THE HOLLAND BOAT.

London, Nov. 18.—The reports of the trial of the Holland submarine boat have created great interest here. "The Globe" expresses surprise at the results, and maintains that these could only be accomplished in the most favorable weather and aqueous conditions, holding that judgment must be withheld until trials are undertaken at night and in rough weather.

The "Matin" of Paris, announces that France will have two more submarine boats ready before next October.

GODFREY COMMENTS ON AMERICA.

London, Nov. 18.—"Dan" Godfrey, who has returned with his band from a tour of the United States, is quoted as saying: "We played lots of good music, but what Americans really want is some catchy tune with a swing. We would give 'Georgia Camp Meeting' or 'rag time cakewalk' and they would really tear down the place."

PASSENGER DISAPPEARS FROM UMBRIA.

Queenstown, Nov. 18.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, from New-York November 11 for Liverpool, which arrived here at 4:34 p. m. to-day, reports that a second cabin passenger named Brown disappeared from the vessel on November 15, and it is supposed that he committed suicide.

LIVE TOPICS IN BERLIN.

Berlin, November 18. EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—The reassembling of the Reichstag on Tuesday hardly caused a ripple on the surface of political life. It seems that neither the Reichstag nor the Government is anxious for a conflict over the heated measures, regarding which there is much difference of opinion. It was different with the Emperor's departure for England, which probably nineteenth of the nation condemn. Since it has been generally known that the visit would take place the press of every shade of opinion, which had been unrestrainedly abusing Great Britain and grandiloquently poohpoohing the notion of His Majesty going there, has become more cautious and now some of the papers even speak approvingly of the visit. This does not alter the fact that the people are still overwhelmingly against the visit and against Great Britain in the matter of the war. The inspired press is trying hard to convince its readers that the visit is purely personal and totally devoid of political meaning. The "Tagblatt" remarks:

"Even if the Emperor is forced to talk politics, will have the faithful Von Bülow along, who will know how to confine the conversation to the proper narrow limits."

This, however, is said to be all nonsense, as neither the Emperor, nor Von Bülow nor the Foreign Office is at all against England because of the war. Official reports received in the last two years have changed considerably not only the Emperor's opinion about the Boers and their Government, but also that of the Foreign Office. It is absurd to say that either the Emperor or his Government had in mind at any time in the last three months to interfere in South Africa for the benefit of the Boers. Unquestionably His Majesty's visit to Great Britain is undertaken largely for political reasons, and is distinctly meant as a friendly act. If this is still doubted and hidden from the German public, it is in deference to the violence of the anti-British sentiment throughout the empire. The "Vorwärts" ironically says:

"That the grandson feels the need of visiting his grandmother, just at the time when she must feel deeply hurt by the provocative and ill-managed warlike enterprise, is but natural."

A prominent diplomat said on this topic: "It is a narrow limit to all the Diplomatic Corps and the various Cabinets of Europe that Germany, having recently met several distinct checks from France on occasions favorable to make common cause against the common enemy, England, has, of necessity, had to turn to England. This is put to any one who has studied the events of the last fifteen months that it is folly to pretend that Germany is backward in seeking an understanding with England. It is well known that the Emperor is vexed with the people's unreasonable spite against England, and this sentiment is shared by his advisers."

CAUTIOUS WAR COMMENT.—The comment on the war news this week is also more cautious, but not more friendly. A military writer in the "Kreuz-Zeitung," reviewing the situation, says: "The Boers' neglect to utilize their advantages after Nicholson's Nek argues ill for their military ability. But the attitude of the British troops in a number of recent engagements, according to English accounts, is nothing to brag about. The discipline seems poor."

Continuing, the writer says he believes the British heretofore advance in compact masses, numerically superior to the Boers, whose tactics have hitherto been to split up their forces, and he thinks that this will tell against the latter. As to the outcome of the war, the writer thinks it is by no means certain, as the enormous size of the seat of war makes a guerilla war likely.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" expresses similar views. In the "Vossische-Zeitung" an ex-officer of the general staff says:

"The history of past wars and the deliberate weighing of all the known facts and factors do not seem to give a bad forecast for the cause of the Boers. In spite of the immense apparent superiority against them."

Owing to the British censorship hardly any cable dispatches from the correspondents at the seat of war have yet reached the German papers. This is the first time since the outbreak of the war that a dispatch from the seat of war has been received. These, however, do not contain anything materially differing from the published reports.

The sympathies of the Germans are strikingly shown in the large number of popular subscriptions for the relief of the wounded Boers. The "Kreuz-Zeitung" has collected within a fortnight 25,000 marks, and the Hamburg subscriptions amount to 100,000 marks. In many towns, including Berlin, Cologne, Hamm, Duisburg and Stettin, meetings of sympathy with the Boers have been held.

MOVEMENT FOR INCREASE OF NAVY.

The movement to increase the navy has not lost its vigor. The agitation started by the Emperor is being skillfully managed. Captain von Heeringen, of the Marine Ministry, who has done most of the literary work connected with the movement, has, by the Emperor's order, published a pamphlet arguing powerfully in favor of the necessity of a large navy. By the liberal use of parallel columns he shows that the British should at least be first in order to accomplish its proper work. The Emperor's affection for this naval officer was shown when, speaking to a Naval Attaché of a foreign Power, he said:

"Heeringen is my Captain Mahan."

Captain Heeringen has gone to Munich to explain to the Prince Regent of Bavaria the features of the naval plan and its necessity. He also goes on the same mission to Stuttgart, Ulm and Dresden. In the mean while, the sentiment of the nation in favor of the plan is steadily growing and the bulk of the press is apparently being convinced. A number of popular movements in support of the plan are being arranged, including one for lectures in all the important cities under the auspices of a score of the most prominent persons. Among the lecturers who have offered their services are Admiral von Heeringen, Professor Wilhelm von Schmolke, and the Emperor's own private secretary, Prince von Bismarck.

The papers are filled with communications from all sorts and conditions of persons advocating the increase. In one of these, the "Kreuz-Zeitung" Count von Reichenbach says: "The Kaiser is the best naval expert. It is only necessary for him to voice his opinion."

As a matter of fact, the movement may be said to have won even before the Reichstag has anything to do with it. This is shown by the significant fact that all the navy yards are working to the utmost, and that new ships are being started at Kiel, Bremen and Danzig. The Kaiser's own private secretary, Prince von Bismarck, is establishing a branch at Garmisch. It is said in naval circles that the consent of the Reichstag has not been waited for, but that the Emperor's plan will pass. The "Vorwärts" derisively says:

"The Krupp, while professing great patriotism, being assured of an annual profit of 2,000,000 rubles, is not likely to voice the opinion that the Kaiser should build a fleet of iron plates, the latest and best steel plates, which have been found to be stronger than the iron plates. This shows a wonderful combination of business and patriotism."

NAVAL RESOURCES AT MANILA.—The statements that the strengthening of the United States naval resources at Manila is intended for the purpose of supporting Great Britain in the Far East. The "Post" asserts that the statement is true, and says that the United States officials of Administration speakers in the West are not worthy of belief.

MORE COLONIES WANTED.—The papers say that Germany must have more colonies, and say it is nonsense to maintain that the earth is divided up, as a new division is impending in colonial possessions. The Netherlands is pointed to as among those that cannot much longer be kept from a new division. The Netherlands is pointed to as among those that cannot much longer be kept from a new division. The Netherlands is pointed to as among those that cannot much longer be kept from a new division.

FIRST WOMAN PHYSICIAN.—The first woman doctor to give general practice in Germany was the author of a Berlin girl, Agnes Nacker. It has taken the Prussian Cabinet two years to decide her case.

COMPETITION OF AMERICAN MEAT.—The officers of the National Butcher Guild will, on Friday next, consider the advisability of calling a Congress of European butchers to devise steps against the increasing competition of American meat. The guild has distributed in the last two months millions of posters and pamphlets on this subject. The main fight will be made in the Reichstag on the Meat Inspection Bill. The Agrarian papers are resuming their campaign against American meat, and the United States Government is sending instruments and other proof of the thoroughness of American inspection, is thus being attacked by the "Kreuz-Zeitung."

"Surely they won't send the famous double bottom Chicago boilers, in which consociated cattle are packed, to Germany. They will send the best of the best. Perhaps it would be well to send at the same time a number of American inspectors, to see that the Germans are not deceived by the quality of the meat. There would, at least, be some sense in that."

ILLNESS AMONG TROOPS.—A number of cases of illness in German garrisons are reported this week. In Schoenberg there were forty-two cases among the non-commissioned officers, and a large number of private soldiers were ill. A single instance of disease was traced to American meat.

VIRCHOW'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.—In celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his profession, Professor Virchow said he owed his scientific reputation almost entirely to his American friends.

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Should be considered, especially by those who feel the necessity of making their money go as far as possible. This is just where the Children's Store can be of exceptional service, furnishing in the largest variety the most economical goods that can be had—economical in everything the word implies—good material, properly made, correct style, moderate prices.

BOYS' ALL WOOL BLUE CHINCHILLA REEFERS, sailor collar, can be worn with dress, knits or trousers, 2 1/2 to 6 yrs., \$5.00 to \$5.75.

BOYS' BLANKET BATH ROBES, grey, with pink or blue borders, sizes 3 to 8 yrs., \$2.50 to \$3.50.

BOYS' FINE WOOL WOVEN GOLF JACKETS, searlet, navy blue with gold, brass buttons, golf designs, 6 to 15 yrs., \$4.75.

BOYS' DOUBLE HUNG GOLF CAPS, fancy chevrons and plain colors, to be pulled over the ears, sensible cap for cold weather, \$1.00.

CHILDREN'S ENGLISH RIBBED WOOL GLOVES, long on wrist, and perfect fitting, navy and seal, 25c.

WORSTED LEGGIN DRAWERS, white or black, made of the finest quality wool, 6 mos. to 4 yrs., according to size, 50c. to \$1.15.

GIRLS' BOX COATS with double cape, kerseys and covert cloth, lined and unlined, at much lower than regular prices, 4 to 8 yrs., \$3.25 to \$12.50.

GIRLS' EIDERDOWN HOUSE JACKETS, plain blue, pink, or red, 12 to 15 yrs., 80c. & 85c.

GIRLS' GUMPER, fine lawn, full waist, gathered in belt, linen collar and cuffs, 4 to 12 yrs., \$1.00.

GINGHAM APRONS, pink and white, or blue and white check, double yoke, full skirt, deep hem; back, sleeves and pockets trimmed with fine embroidery, 2 to 8 yrs., 75c.

BABIES' BISHOP DRESSES, soft raincoat, gathered full from the neck; sleeves and neck neatly trimmed with ruffle of embroidery, 6 mos. to 2 yrs., 50c.

BABIES' SHORT DRESSES, fine raincoat, yoke of lace and feather stitching, finished with lace-trimmed ruffle, hemmed hem on skirt, 6 mos. to 2 yrs., 85c.

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Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear.

Wool, Merino, Camel's Hair Underwear.

Silk and Wool and All Silk Underwear.

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can, and to some extent, to his Japanese pupils, who continued his researches.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A DOORKEEPER.—William Knott, the faithful doorman of the United States Embassy, celebrated on Monday the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the Embassy with a reception and a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria. The affair was attended by John D. Jackson, Secretary of the Embassy, and Mrs. Jackson, and many persons of distinction, and a large number of the staff of the Embassy were present. Mr. Knott was presented with a silver bowl suitably inscribed.

POSSIBLE BIDDERS FOR TUNNEL.

NO INFORMATION OF A POSITIVE CHARACTER AS YET—INTIMATIONS RECEIVED.